BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1818. [NUMBER 1332.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th March
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

SUNDRY old Marine Stores returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruisers. Boats &c. Further particulars, and a list of the Articles, may be seen at the Marine Store Keeper's Office.

Terms of Sale A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, and the Articles to be cleared away and paid for, on or before the 10th day after that of the Sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Articles resold, at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOS. BUCHANAN,
Marine Store-Keeper.
By Order of the Marine Board.
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STORE'S OFFICE,
27th February 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 9th of March,
AT HIS ROOMS
IN MEADOWS STREET,

A FEW Breakfast and Dessert sets of very superior Europe Porcelain; likewise some Flower-pots &c. &c. for and on account of the Shippers.

Bombay, 7th March 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION

On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY next,
THE 10TH AND 11TH INSTANT.
Public Sales will be held
AT
LOUGHLIN & HUNT'S
AUCTION ROOM
AS USUAL.

Bombay, March 7th 1818.

A CARD.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO. respectfully acquaint the public, that, as the ship Hamanyshaw positively sails in the early part of next week for Madras and Calcutta, the remainder of the

ARABIAN HORSES,

advertised for sale, will be embarked on Monday morning.

Bombay, March 7th 1818.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Shigrampo, with Horse and Harness, and a Buggy with Horse and Harness, further particulars may be learned on enquiry of Messrs. BAXTER AND Co.

Bombay, March 6th 1818.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ESTATE.

By desire of the Executor
IN INDIA,
Eduljee Cursetjee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,
On THURSDAY the 2d April next,
AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

ALL that valuable and highly improved ESTATE belonging to the late DOCTOR DAVID WHITE, situated at Mazegon, formerly the property of the late Mr. BORTHWICK, consisting of an elegant and substantially Built HOUSE, in good repair, with detached Cook Room, Godowns and Stable, and a spacious Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, Shrubs and a variety of curious Plants from all parts of India, and containing likewise two large Wells of excellent Water.

Ten per cent to be paid on the day of Sale, and security given for the payment of the remainder in one month thereafter.

Bombay 6th March 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE has this day purchased from BAYEE JEWANBOY, widow of the late NANABOY COWASJEE MODY, deceased, for the sum of Rupees 7501, a large Dwelling House of two apartments, situate within the Town Walls on the public Bazar Road opposite the Pillory, standing in the Collector's books under the title of Nawasbhoy, widow of the late Nasserwanjee Dadabhoy. Any person or persons having mortgage or other claim on the same, are requested to make them known to the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards attended to.

Bombay 23d Feb. 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

પારશી ભંમનજી રૂશતંજીએ મરનાર નાંહાંનાભાઇ કાવશજી એ દીની ધરી આણી નામે જીવનબાઇ પારેથી ગેહે ર એક બે કોથરાંનુ એ ગેહેર ફોટમાં બજારમાં પીલોરીનાં રશતાની શામ બેછે રૂપીઆ ૭૫૦૧ અંકે શાત કજા ર પાનશાને એક વાશતે વેચાતુ લીધુ છે એ ગેહેર કલેકટરની ખુકમાંમરના ર નશરવાંનજી દાદાભાઇની ધરીઆણી નામે નવાજબાઇને નામે નામ ખ બેલુછે એ રૂપર કરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો દાવો અગાર વારશી અથવા ગીરવી દાવો પોચતો કોએતો તે ધણી એએ દીન ૧૪ માં આવીને ખરીદ ક

રણારાને નાહેર કરે તીઆર પછી એ દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી ✻

તા. ૨૩ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૮

FOR ENGLAND DIRECT.

TO SAIL
IN ALL MARCH,
The very superior fast sailing ship
ALBINIA,
A. 1.
NEW COPPERED,
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
JAMES NORTON,
(Late chief officer in the Hon'ble Company's service.)
COMMANDER,
HAS ELEGANT ACCOMMODATION FOR
PASSENGERS:
APPLY TO THE COMMANDER,
APOLLO GREEN,
OR TO
CURSETJEE & JAHANGEER ARDASEER.
Bombay, March 7th 1818.

In the COURT of the RECORDER of BOMBAY.

IN EQUITY
HENRY NORMAN AND JAMES NORMAN,
BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND
JAMES GAYTHORNE REMINGTON,
AGAINST
BARTHOLOMEW RAZER.

PURSUANT to a Decretal order made in the above cause, bearing date the tenth day of November last, the following Premises will be exposed for Sale, by Public auction, in one Lot, to the highest Bidder, at the Master's Chambers in Rampart Row, on Monday, the Twenty third day of March instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Two Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, situate in Military square within the town walls of Bombay, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Rutterfield, deceased, containing two hundred and fifty square yards, or thereabouts.

The Situation of the Premises has the advantage of being open on the side fronting Military square, and also on the side fronting Rutterfield Lane, and the ground is a quadrangle, of a tolerably regular figure.

The Conditions of sale may be seen by application at my office at any time during the seven days preceding the sale, and the premises may be viewed at any time on application to Robert Edward Stephenson, Esquire.

EDWARD WM. HUNT,
MASTER IN EQUITY.

Bombay 6th March 1818.

શ્રી ચુમબજાનાં રીકાડર કોરટનાં
કુકમથી
જકુજતીમાં

કેનરી નારમેન તથા જમીશ નારમેન તેનો વકીલ જમીશ ગોધારંન રેમી ગટંન કરીઆદ વાજા ✻

બારથોલોમીકુ રાનર જવાબ કરણારા

તારીખ ૧૦ મી નવેમબર રંને ૧૮૧૭ અંગરેજી ને દીને કેરટમાં દીકરીનાં બર કુકમ કેઠબ બખેલી મીલકતો ના કેર લીધાકુ કરીને વદતી કીમત આપ ણારાને તારીખ ૨૩ મી મારચ આએ મરીનાંનીએ શોમ વારને દંને બપોર નાં કબાક ૧ નાં એક બાટ કરીને મી શાતર કુંત કોરટનાં માશાતરનાં હાજી શમો બેચાશે ✻

બે ઘેર એક બીજાને બગાતાંછે કોટ માં મીલીતરી જશકોએરનાં જશટરી ટ મધેછે એ અશાબ મીલકત મરનાર મેરી રનરકીલડની કુતી એ ગેકેરોની જગો આશરે ૨૫૦ વાર શમ ચોરશછે એ ઘેરો શારી બુલી જગો કુપરછે અને એ ઘેરો બે તરકથી બુબાંછે એક તરક મીલીટરી જશકોએરછે અને એ ક તરક રટરકીલડની બુલી ગલીછે તથા એ જગોનાં બુનાંનો શારો આકારછે

નકુને એ ઘેરો લેવાની બાકેશ હો એતે લીખકુ થાવાથી દીન ૭ અગાકુ મીશતર કુંટની હાજરીશમાં આવીને રા રવે લીલાંકુનાં કંડીશનથી વાકેક થાએ અગાર કોઇને એ ઘેરો નોવાની બા કેશ કોએતો મીશતર રાજરટ જદવર ડ જશટીસનરાંન પાશેથી રજા લઇને જોએ—તા. ૬ ઠી મારમ ૧૮૧૮ ✻

જદવરડ કુલીઅમ કુંટ
માશાતર જકુજટીનો

શ્રી

ખંભીરેલીબંઈ છેબીક મીલ્ડર ચેડતાત ઈસપેગીતઘપઠેખંજી મે રમેખં વણીમીષમેરમેખં પીપ્સચ ખંમેસ્ત્રરીમીષ ગાથાખં રમીગંઠ ખં યાચાઘપ ઘરબ્બેમમી પખેજર યાપરમેમ

તાગીબ ૧૦ નખેંઘરષખં ૧૮૧૭

चेनेर्थेची ष्ठर्कप्रणीयाप्रघत
कप्रंमप्रम्ष प्रघप्रघथेत्याप्रप्रजे
घप्रुउणीर्थेनुं मीप्रणेथेमप्रभ्रगप्रस
संघीर्प्रप्रमीप्रमजी ईमपेघीचप्रमक्त
र्याचेघजीथेमप्रघी ताजीथे २३
प्रचप्रिणीन्यातं पीघडेंथेप्रपप्रस्त
घधीप्र प्रीप्रतचडेंथ्त्याष पीमनु
प्रतीष

पीर्तंप्रघ्याक्षीघर्थेप्र थेप्रजी
प्रेडउघथेतती जीघर्ईचे शाघर्ष
न्यात मीउवजीर्ईस्प्रेथेर्थेंछे घ
थेततीपुषी प्रेस्त्रीथप्रेगी र्ठर्मी
ष्ठडर्ईषी मीष्प्रघथेती फुगी ईीष्प
र २६०

गीप्रण प्रषणिर्ची कघघषष्ठ
र्पुढथेप्रडे मीउवजी ईस्प्रेथेर्
प्रेमथेप्रगेचा प्रथेणघथे घपुढथे
प्रडेनघष्प्रमीषडषी घउघथेषप्रमीष
नर्णंप्रनचोर्ष्ठथेर्ईष

पीप्रजीचाप्रप्रार पीप्रजीचे पु
पीर्तप्रत्रेमघ्प्रथेते प्रक्तर्याचे घ
प्रमीप्रतथेनीषपाघप्रपप्रप्रघर्ठ ई
डपडेर्ईषीप्रमीर्णंष्णंर्ईस्प्रेथेर्या
षप्रडेपीचार्ष्याषप्रमीप्रणे घथेषी
तीष ताजीथे ६ प्रथेप्रचर्च ष्ष
१८१८ ईप्रेषी

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of MR. GEORGE BRODY, late midshipman in the Honorable East India Company's marine service on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICH. WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, March 5th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of LIEUTENANT CAREY ARNELL, late in the Hon'ble East India Company's marine service, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, March 5th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of MAHOMED ABDULLA DHAWJEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to ZEBEEDA BEBEE, widow of the deceased, and GULAM MEUDEEN MUCCADON, of Bombay, Mahomedan, as a guardian for her infant Son DADOO MEYA, all persons concerned are hereby informed thereof—Dated 6th March 1818.

BROWNE.
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the estate and effects of CONALLY ROBERT MACAUSLAND, late a Lieutenant in the military service of the Honorable East India Company in their Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to MESSRS. BOYCE, KEMPT, & CO. of Bombay, merchants, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated 6th March 1818.

BROWNE.
PROCTOR.

A CARD.

IT is particularly requested, that the ADVERTISEMENTS, intended for insertion in this Paper, may be sent, if possible, to the Office before 1 o'clock of the afternoon of FRIDAY; It is also requested, that orders for their publication may accompany the Advertisements.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1818.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of February 1818.

1818.		THERMOMETER 10 A. M.	THERMOMETER 1 P. M.	THERMOMETER 4 P. M.	BAROMETER 10 A. M.	BAROMETER 4 P. M.
FEB.	Date	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Inch dec.	Inch dec.
Sunday	1	70	72½	75½	30—16	30—11
	2	72	76½	78	30—12	30—11
	3	74	76½	78	30—13	30—11
	4	73½	76	78	30—15	30—13
	5	72½	76½	76½	30—18	30—18
	6	70½	74	75½	30—21	30—15
	7	70	74½	76½	30—14	30—11
	8	72½	75½	77½	30—14	30—11
	9	72	76½	77½	30—15	30—11
	10	73½	77	79	30—11	30—08
	11	74½	77	79	30—12	30—17
	12	75	78½	81½	30—11	30—07
	13	76½	80½	82½	30—12	30—05
	14	77½	79½	83	30—07	30—03
	15	78	80½	81½	30—12	30—05
	16	79	82½	86½	30—11	30—07
	17	80½	83	83½	30—15	30—07
	18	79	81½	83½	30—06	30—01
	19	79½	81½	82½	30—07	30—03
	20	77½	80½	81½	30—03	30—01
	21	77½	80½	82½	30—06	30—02
	22	77½	81	82	30—04	30—02
	23	78½	81½	82½	30—19	30—07
	24	77½	79	78½	30—11	30—07
	25	76½	77	78	30—07	30—05
	26	73½	74½	75½	30—04	30—04
	27	73½	75	75½	30—03	30—11
	28	72½	76½	78½	30—19	30—04

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

CAPTAIN THOMAS C. GRAVENOR of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to announce the Capture of the Fort of Nowapoora by a Detachment under the command of Major Kenneth, and to express the cordial approbation of government to that officer and to all engaged on the occasion.

The Governor in Council highly approves of the measures adopted by Captain Barton, and of the conduct of that officer and of the troops under his command in surprizing and dispersing a body of the enemy under Baboo Row Lambia who had descended into the Conkan and plundered the villages Yeddaly, Kurro, Palgaum and Omergaum; by which their intentions of committing further depredations have been frustrated.

Bombay Castle 3d March 1818.

Mr. David Forbes having produced a Certificate from the Secretary at the East India House of his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, he is accordingly admitted and appointed an acting Ensign from the date of his arrival until his relative rank is received from the Honorable Court.

Ensign G. J. Paul is appointed Linguist in the Mahratta Language to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry from the 1st Instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Capon of the 2d | 1st Regiment Native Infantry to act as Line Adjutant to the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy so long as there may be a necessity for the detachment moving about the Country: date of appointment the 8th February 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Amicus Curiæ, who presumes that an Enigma 18 *centuries old, will now attract the attention of our* learned *correspondents, is referred to his Delphin edition of Virgil; and if he can read the notes to the lines which he has copied from the 3d Eclogue, he will find all the solutions that have been attempted of this Enigma.*

THE
COURIER,
MARCH 7, 1818.

By the arrival of the Thetis from Bushire with the afflicting intelligence we had the mournful task to announce in our last, no papers from England of a later date than the 12th October have been received by us, neither do the Francfort journals reach down beyond September. Our regular files of English journals, come down only to the beginning of October.

After the defeat of his troops at Ashta, Bajee Row fled towards Purinda; the latest accounts received respecting him, state that he was 30 miles north east of the fort of Teesgaum, and that numbers of people were leaving his army and returning to their homes. There was a report also in our camp, that some infantry and guns were assembled to the southward of Kurrar.

In our last number we expressed our hopes that we might soon have the pleasure of announcing the fall of Singhur. Our hopes have been realized; private letters have been received mentioning that this important fortress has surrendered. Neither detailed nor official accounts have yet arrived, but the letter, with the perusal of which we have been favored, is dated the 2nd March, and says,' that a salute is now firing in General Pritzler's camp for the fall of Singhur. Immediately after the breach had been reported practicable, the Killedar hung out a fag of truce and gave up the fort.' We understand that he has acknowleged there are 25 lacs of treasure in the fort, but it was generally believed that there is double this amount there. Another private account dated, Camp N. W. face of Singhur, 2d March, mentions that the fort had surrendered, terms not known, but report said that the garrison march out with their arms and private property. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is stated to be 200—a large proportion of a garrison consisting only of 1500 men. Our loss is very trifling, not exceeding 6 or 7 killed.

The following translations of intercepted letters, written by some of the followers of Bajee Row after his defeat at Ashta, have been sent to us from a quarter on whose fidelity we can rely for the authenticy of the originals and the accuracy of the translations.

TRANSLATION.

Dated from Peempulnair in the Purgunnah of Kurkun 21st Feb.

Yesterday morning after the Peshwa had bathed and was eating, the English cavalry arrived, with an intention of seizing him; but he fortunately escaped. The Satiarah Rajah with his mother and two brothers fell into the hands of the enemy. Tents, elephants, colors, naggarahs, palanquins, and elephants laden with jewels and treasure, and the palanquins of Nur Narain, were all lost. We intended to march upon Trimboorna and had sent off part of our baggage in that direction, but when the alarm took place the route was altered to Perinda, near which we encamped. Grain and grass were given to the horses and it was intended to move on; however, as I had lost every thing, I quitted the army and came to this place in my way to Meritch. Our loss has been so great, that not even a cooking pot remains with us. We had no information, which was the cause of our misfortune; but some say, treachery must have existed. Gokla with a part of the troops went out to meet the enemy, and if the others of the army had charged with equal spirit, such a defeat could never have occurred. The English in gaining possession of Maharaj, have accomplished all their wishes. Where the Peshwa's army is going is known only to themselves.

The Peshwa on the first alarm mounted and rode two coss at full speed.

The elephants belonging to the Akulkote rajah carrying the color and nagarah were taken, as were the whole of Nepaunker's.

Some say Gokla is wounded, others that he is killed.

Dated Peepulnair in the Purgunnah of Kurkum, 21st February.

By B——— e Jasood, I wrote you at Chinchunee, which you will have received.—Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the English came from Ankluch to Ashtee where the army was halting. Our men were eating when the first report of their being within half a koss reached us—In the confusion which followed A———m came and gave me more certain information. The army moved off, and when the guns opened upon us the flight became general, Bhjeerao went from right to left not knowing how to act; the whole of his family was on horseback. The Sattarah rajah with his mother and two brothers were also on horseback, but finding escape impossible, dismounted and as the English were fast approaching, sat down until their arrival, when they were surrounded and carried off. The Elephant carrying the standard of the empire was taken; the flag only was saved by being put in charge of a horseman. Five elephants laden with treasure and 10 Hurcarrah camels were captured. Two of Mahadeo's palanquins with the idols in them were taken, together with many others, tents, stores, Aftabgeers &c. In this manner was the wealth of the Sirkar destroyed. The mare of the Sur Lushkur, the nagarrah elephants, treasury, bornestick department, were all, all lost. The Akulkote rajah lost 2 elephants carrying Howdahs; it is reported however that part of his baggage has arrived in safety. Gokla was wounded, but he has not joined us. Poorundurie, Rastia and some few Mahrattas came up at night. Several men of distinction belonging to Gokla have fallen, and the troops that arrived from Nagpoor have fully shared in the misfortunes of the day. After this we halted at Kurwu Roopallee, 3 coss from Perinda. Soon after sunset a report of the English approaching created the greatest alarms, and becoming more so about 9 o'clock, the baggage was sent off, and at midnight the whole army moved north. My people, R—o Punt, Yadoo and Gunajee began to consider that after this, it would be difficult to save themselves, and as our villages were near it would be better to return home. When the last alarm took place, we quitted the army, and went off towards Punderpore. Where the Peshwa is going I know not. The whole of our property is gone: Jewels, money to the value of one crore of rupees have been lost—Let this be forwarded to our master. ——— What can I say more.

The following division orders were issued by Brigadier General Smith, after the route of Bajee Row's forces at Ashta on the 20th ult.

Camp at Kurkumb, Saturday 21st Feb. 1818.

D. O. BY BRIGADIER GENERAL SMITH.

Brigadier General Smith begs to express his entire satisfaction of the conduct of the whole of the troops engaged in the affair with Gokla's Horse yesterday, and which led to such important results, as the death of that Chief, together with the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara and family from the hands of the enemy.

The Brigadier General particularly noticed the gallant exertions of Major Dowes, and two squadrons of His Majesty's 22d dragoons; also Majors Doveton and Walker, with the 7th and 2d of Madras light cavalry, under the direction of Lieut. Colonel Colebrook, who is requested to accept Brigadier General Smith's thanks; and to convey to the whole of the cavalry brigade, and to Captain Frith in charge of the gallopers, the high sense which he entertains of their important services. Altho' Capt. Pierce and the horse artillery were unavoidably kept in reserve upon this occasion, the Brigadier General takes the opportunity of expressing the obligations he is under to this corps, and his admiration of their exemplary conduct throughout the present service.

The operations of yesterday were necessarily confined to the cavalry, but the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

zeal and good conduct evinced by the whole of the troops, during a period of three months of incessant marching, have been eminently conspicuous, and the Brigadier General regrets, that it was impossible upon the present occasion, to afford them all an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

We continue to receive our papers from the other presidencies very irregularly; the Calcutta intelligence reaches only to the 26th January; and the Madras news to the 10th February. Our latest papers from Ceylon and from Prince of Wales Island are dated the 17th January. They contain but little interesting intelligence

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We copy the following articles from our Brother Editor of the Gazette.

By accounts from Batavia, received by the American Ship Horatio, we find that the General Harris arrived there on the 22d of Dec. after a passage of 37 days from Bombay, all well; the Samarang of this port was also there. Produce of all kinds was very high, and trade consequently dull.

We have the satisfaction to report that the fort of Chacun surrendered on the night of the 26th of last month. The garrison gave up all their arms. Our loss is two killed and four or five wounded, all Europeans.

The Paishwa's Army passed Tokan and Newassa, and unsuccessfully attempted to take those places, they continued their route in a northerly direction.

By accounts from Persia we learn that Russia has assembled a large army on the frontiers of Moldavia, at Toulchin near Shioff, under the command of General Benningson; & that General De Witt had organized the Cossacks of the Ukraine as Hulans, besides a reserve of 250,000 men, as artillery, cavalry and infantry: these new levies are not to be understood as composing part of Benningson's Army, which is supposed to amount to nearly 300,000 men. The motions of this force, depend entirely on the issue of the negotiations of their Ambassadors at the Porte. The demands of the Imperial Court are understood to be very exorbitant, no less than indemnification for the past, and security for the future.

[*Gazette 4th March.*

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. John Worthy, 2d | 9th N. I.
Doctor Meek.
Lieut. Col. Burr, 1st | 7th.
Lieut. McKeever, 3d Regt.
Lieut. Ovans, R. Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. A. Seymour, 10th Regt.
Capt. Downes, Pioneers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS Feb. 28th H. C. Cruiser Aurora, Lieut. J. Arthur, from a Cruise.
Do. French Ship Franklin, Comr. Thirot Bonaventon, from Bordeaux.
Mar. 1st Portuguese Ship Angelica, Comr. Antonio Fernandes de Silva, from Macao.
Do. Ship Seaforth (Free Trader) Captain Richard Cropley, from Liverpool.
Do. American Ship Horatio, Comr. Robert Bunker, from New York and Batavia.
Do. French Ship Bourbon, Comr. A. Soregory, from Bordeaux and Bourbon.
DEPARTURES. Mar. 4th H. C. Cruiser Ternate, Capt. Charles Sealy, to the Coast of Scind and Cutch.
Do. 5th H. C. Cruiser Nautilus, Capt. John Hall, to the Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 17, Ship Shaw Khusroo, E. Worthington from Rangoon.
Ship Edmonstone, J. Laird, from Bencoolen, Malacca, and Penang.
Brig Brothers, P. Gordon, from Ochotsk, Malacca, and Penang.
18, Ship Zenobia, W. Clark, from China, and Malacca.
Ship Argo, R. Humphreys, from Bencoolen.
19, Ship Argo, W. Barclay, from Liverpool, 5th August, and Madeira, 30th do.
Commerce, W. Dulge, from Manilla, and Malacca.
American Brig Bramin, J. Batchelder, from Marseilles and Gibraltar.
20, Ship Asia, T. D. Finey, from China, and Manilla.
Ship Marchioness of Wellesley, R. Boon, from Rangoon.
Ship Flora, Captain W. Hammon, from Manilla.
Ship Mary, Capt. C. W. Allen, from Batavia and Penang.
21, Ship Lord Cathcart, Captain J. Talbert, from England 5th September.
Ship Caledonia, Capt. E. B. Roberts, from Fayal.
24, Grab Ship Cawdry, Nacoda, from Tellicherey and Coringa.

PASSENGERS.

BY THE ZENOBIA, Cornet Mactier, 4th Drag.
BY THE ARGO, Barclay, Mr. J. Coult, Mr. W. H. Ord, and Mr. F. Wilson.
PER ASIA, Finey, Mrs. Watts, from Malacca, Captain Purefoy.
BY THE EDMONSTONE, J. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. Siddons.
PER FLORA, Mr. Lewis Sakes, Mr. B. F. Dauphine, Mr. B. H. Saunders, Mariners.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 14, Ship William Petrie, T. Ross, for Persian Gulph.
15, Ship Northumbrian, T. Lawson, for London.
Arab Ship Fyzel Currim, Ally Nassair, for Juda.
16, French Ship Charles, F. Buset, for Havre de Grace.
Arab Ship Authmony, Hadjee Meerjon, for Juda.
American Ship Holofern, B Sever, for Tranquebar.
Grab Ship Asia Felix, Moosajee Colla, for Bombay.
H. C. Ship Carnatic, J. Blanshard, for England.
Ditto Ship Thomas Grenville, R. Alsager, for do.
17, Ship Margaret, G. Georgeson, for Westward.
18, American Ship Columbus, R. Robins, for Boston
Arab Ship Mustapha, Nocoda, for Muscat.
H. C. Cruizer Anelope, J. Horne, for Bombay.
21, Brig Minerva, Capt. J. Russell, for Penang.
Brig Lion, Capt. W. Garnett, for Madras.
Brig Henrietta, Capt. Francis, for Pointe de Galle.
22, Portuguese Brig St. Antonio Triumfo de Africa, Capt. A. M. Correa, for Mosambique.
Brig Martin, Capt. J. Wood, for Madras and Pondicherry.
Ship Helen, Capt. A. Crawford, to complete her Cargo, for Bombay.
24, Arab Ship Fazarobanee, Nacoda, for Judda.

PASSENGERS.

By the Carnatic, Captain John Blanshard.
To EUROPE.
Mrs. Edmonstone, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Glazbrook, The Hon'ble N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Lieut. Sydney, H. M's. 14th Reg. in charge of the Invalids, Mr. Ass. Surg. C. Assey, Mr. H. Glazbrook.—27 Children.
To THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Captain W. G. Mackenzie.
By the Thomas Grenville, Capt. Richard Alsager.
To EUROPE.
Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Babington, Capt. D. H. Warburton, H. M's. 24th Reg. in charge of the Invalids, Capt. Nicholson, of the 11th N. I. Lieut. Snodgrass, 24th N. I. Lieut. R. J. Purvis, 30th N. I. Capt. R. W. Eastwick, of the Country Service.—13 Children.
To SEA.
Mrs. Faithful, Lieut. R. C. Faithful, Lieut. Dowall, 30th N. I.
Additional Passenger per William Pitt—
To EUROPE.
The Honorable C. F. Stuart.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain, The H. C. Ship Union, & Cornwall; also the inward-bound Ship Marchioness of Wellesley.
Passed down, The William Petrie, Brig Minerva, and the American Ship Columbus, and Holofern.

KEDGEREE.

Remain, The outward-bound Ships Fathal Currim, Atiot Rahoman, Derria Beggy, and Otamooy.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain, The H. C. Ship Lord Castlereagh, and the Metcalfe.

SAUGUR.

Remain, The outward-bound Ships Matilda, and Exmouth.

PASSED TO SEA.

Jan. 18, Portuguese Ship Triumfo Ameticano.
20, The Nadir Shaw, Fathal Mobarack, & Abassy.
21, H. M. Ships Orlando, and Cornwall.
22, Ship Northumbrian.
23, H. C. Ship Northumberland.
24, The Egrid.

QUITTED THE PILOT.

Jan. 18, H. C. Ships Cardatic, & Thomas Grenville.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 21, Portuguese Brig Prospet, Captain B. S. Vaz, from Chittagong.—do. Portuguese Brig Helen, Captain S. Teixeira, from Chittagong.—do. Portuguese Brig St. Maria Tonzounesse, Captain Manuel Pascule, from Calcutta.—25, Ship Anne, Captain Robert Dickie, from Bombay and Mangalore Calicut and Aleppe: Passenger, Ensign Louis, H. M. 30th Regt.—do. Ship Ruby, Capt. R. Dennison, from Mauritius: Passengers, Mrs. Dennison, and J. Sullivan, Esq.—26, Brig Anselsar, Syrang Benusor, from Ganjam: Passenger, Mr. J. R. Brunton, Garrison Assistant Surgeon.—28, Brig Macondomy, Syrang Consor from Chittagong: Passenger, Mr. J. Fuscall.—29, Ship Grant, Capt. J. Moffat, from London: Passenger, S. Holman, Esq. from Trincomalie.—do. H. M. Ship Orlando, Capt. Clavell, from Calcutta.
Feb. 1, Schooner Adventure, Capt. Wm. Aberdrin, from Coringa.—4, Brig Bucephalus, Capt. R. B. Pavin, from Tranquebar: Passengers, Mrs. Pavin, and Capt. Ebert.—do. Ship Egfrid, Capt. V. Kirby, from Calcutta.—5, Brig Industry, Capt. F. Monat, from Manilla, Malacca and Penang: Passengers, Mrs. Pendegrass and Child, Mr. A. Patoon.—6, Sloop Stree Coormah, from Vizagapatam: Passengers, Mrs. Cecil Lieut. Cecil, Mr. George, and Mr. H. Hodson.—7, do. Schooner Swallow, Capt. W. Deller, from Ennore the 7th Instant.—9, do. Ship Success, Capt. F. Patrick, from Covelong, 8th do.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 23, Portuguese Brig Victoria, Capt. M. Gonsalves, to Pondicherry and Tranquebar.—24, Ship Frances and Eliza, Capt. F. G. Stewart, to England.—do. Brig Cyclops, Capt. J. Poulson, to Columbo and Quilon.—25, Ship Success, Capt. F. Patrick, to Covelong.—27, Ship Surrey, Capt. Thomas W. Aldham, to England.—28, Ship Anne, Capt. Robert Dickie, to Calcutta.—do. Ship Ruby, Capt. R. Dennison, to Covelong.—do. Brig Covelong, Capt. J. Trill, to Nagore, Trincomalie and Penang.—31, Ship Forbes, Capt. J. Ford, to Columbo.—do. H. M. Ship Orlando, Capt. Clavell, on a Cruize.—Feb. 1, Ship Baring, Capt. John Lamb, to England.—4, Ship Admiral Cockburn, Capt. John Briggs, to Bengal.—do. H. C's. Ships Minerva, Capt. G. Richardson, and Rose, Capt. McTaggart, to England.—5, Ship Lloyds, Capt. Peter McPherson, to Calcutta.—9, Ship Egfrid, for England.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On Thursday last, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Mathway, of a still born child.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 15th Jan. The Revd. P. Hastings, Officiating Junior Presidency Chaplain, to Myra Helena, youngest Daughter of the late Major Neate, of H. M's. 57th Foot.
At Chandernagore, the 17th Jan. Mr. L. Peters, to Miss Jennett De Rose.
On the 10th Jan. at Cawnpore, Henry Lewelin, Esq. of H. M. 24th L. Dra. to Mrs. Anna Eliza Lambert.
At Berhampore, on the 18th Jan. Ensign John Savary, eldest son of General Savary, and Nephew to the Duke of Roveigo, to Elizabeth McCraken, widow of the late Lieutenant McCraken, and daughter of Major General Marley.
On the 19th Jan. Mr. William Dickson, to Miss Matilda Gwynne, second daughter of the late St. George Gwynne Beajamin, Esq. of Calcutta.
On the 22d Jan. John Taylor, Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Scott, Esq. of this City.

BIRTHS.]—At Agra, on the 24th Dec. the Lady of Capt. Samuel Smith, 2d N. C. of a Son.
At Sultanpore, Oude, on the 8th Jan. the Lady of P. Mathews, Esq. Ass. Surg. 2d 21st N. I. of a Daughter.
At Chowringhee, the 9th Jan. the Lady of Captain Lockett, Sec. to the Council of the College of Fort William, of a Daughter.
On the 13th Jan. the Lady of Captain Nott, of a Daughter.
At Tippacolla, (Ferreedpore,) on the 16th Jan. the Lady of C. E. Eweler, Esq. of a Daughter.
On the 20th Jan. Mrs. E. Fraser, of a son.
On the 21st Jan. the Lady of Lieut. Irvine, 11th N. I. of a son.
On the 22d Jan. Mrs. B. Barber, junior, of a daughter
On the same day, Mrs. John Martin, of a daughter.
On the 23d Jan. the Lady of T. Gillenders, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.]—At his House in Clive Street, on Monday evening, the 19th January, after a short illness, John Eliot, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Suburbs of Calcutta, and President of the Police Board and Board of Conservancy—Aged 53 years—Most deeply and generally regretted by the Settlement.
On the 14th Jan. Mr. Francis Saudom, late Chief Officer of the Ship Cochin. Being on a visit to a friend on board the Lady Flora, accidentally fell overboard from the gang way of that vessel, head foremost, between two dinghies, and immediately disappeared. He was for many years in the Honorable Company's Service, and much respected by the few that knew him.
At Chittagong, on the 5th Jan. Mrs. Sandry, wife of Mr. William Sandry.
At Hooshungabad, on the 14th Jan. Ensign William Joseph Orlando Hall, of the Corps of Engineers.
At Cawnpore, on the 4th Jan. the Lady of George Ravenscroft, Esq. C. S. aged 33 years.
Lately in Camp with the Centre Division of the Grand Army, Lieut. and Adjutant Pellichoddy, of his Majesty's 21th Dragoons—deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.]—At Quilon, on the 29th Dec. By the Rev. Doctor Hutchison, James White, Esq. Paymaster of H. M. 89th Regt. to Miss Mary Lowther.
On the 9th Feb. E. B. Wrey, Esq. of the H. C. to Mrs. Verner, relict of J. D. Verner, Esq. late of Calcutta.

BIRTH.]—At Vizagapatam, on the 5th Dec. last, the Lady of John Smith, Esq. Collector and Magistrate, of a daughter.

DEATHS.]—On the 27th Jan. after a few days illness, Mr. George Bateman, Clerk of the Black Town Dispensary.
At Trichinopoly, on the 28th Dec. aged 73, the Reverend Christian Pohle, Senior Missionary to the Honorable Society for promoting Christian knowledge.
In Camp at Ashta, with the 3d or Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm's Division of the Army, on the 22d November last, Lieutenant Bridgewater Meredith, of the 3d, or Palamcottah Light Infantry, the amiable disposition and mild manner of this excellent young man had particularly endeared him to his Brother Officers, by whom, as well as by the Men of the Corps who beloved and respected him, his loss will be severely felt, and long and deeply lamented.
At Berhampore, on the 8th December 1817, Lieut. G. W. Noble, of the 2d B. 2d R. N. I.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 8th July, at Monymusk Aberdeenshire, Henry Ivesen, Esq. of Blackbank, Yorkshire, to Miss Jessie Grant, third daughter of Sir Archibald Grant Bart. of Monymusk.
Mr. T. Richardson Trappes, of Gracechurch Street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Ault, of the New Kent road.—At Southampton, Jas. Ede, Esq. of Ridgeway Castle, to Catherine, youngest daughter of G. B. Wright, Esq. of Polygon house, near Southampton.—At St George's J. Bastard, Esq. of Sharpham, Devonshire, M. P. for Dartmouth, to Frances, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Benj. Wade Esq. of New Grange, Yorkshire.—Mr J. N. White, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Elizabeth M. Parker, of Red Lion sq.—Mr. J. Reece, of Shoreditch, to Miss Mary Inman, of Myrtle-street Hoxton.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Rd. Burton, Esq. to Miss Watson, both of Manchester.—Thos Warre, esq. of George-street, Hanover-square, to Louisa Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir R. George, of Park-place.—At Cambridge, Leon Ancona, esq. of London, to Anna Louisa, second daughter of Mr. S. Laundy.—James Gordon Duff, esq. of Madeira, and of Brunswick-square, London, to Frances, second daughter of J. Williamson, esq. of Tavistock-square.—At Guernsey, Thomas, eldest son of Captain E. Williams, R. N. to Helen, eldest daughter of the late Major Gen. Andrew Hay.—At Chelsea, J. Sim, M. D. of Greville-street, Hatton Garden, to Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Clark, M. D. of Dominica.—At Edmonton, P. Thompson, esq. youngest son of H. T. esq. of Cheltenham, to Dorothy, third daughter of the late Wm. Scott, esq. of Austin-friars and Bush-hill.—At St. Omer's France, Mrs. Martyr, the widow of Mr. Martyr, late a solicitor at Greenwich, and mother of six children, to John Rose, esq. a naval lieutenant, on half pay, resident at Boulogne.—Mr. Miles, of Throgmorton-street, to Elizabeth, third daughter of D. Shirley, esq. of Grove-place, Hackney.—At Charlton, the Reverend Edward Ryder, to Miss Eliza Howard.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons: The Marchioness of Ely;—the Ladies of N. S. Chauncy, esq. of Wimpole-street;—of J. Guise, esq. of Upper Baker-street;—of J. Kinloch, esq. of Brunswick-square;—of Major Lapslie, at Weymouth.
Of Daughters: Lady Caroline Ann Macdonald, at Clanronald;—the ladies of——Stuart, esq. in Harley-street;—of Lieut. Col. Wanchope, at Lausanne;—of J. Plummer, esq. at Camberwell.

DIED.]—At Walworth, Surrey, Lady Turner, relict of Sir B. T.—Aged 72, the wife of Sam. Dixon, Esq. of the Terrace, Walworth.—At sea, Henry Davidson, third son of Robert Milligan, Esq. of Rosslyn, Hampstead.—Suddenly, aged 68, Mr. Rob. Goodall, of St. Swithin's-lane.—In Manchester-street, Mrs. Gilmour.—Aged 76, the wife of A. G. Bourdillon, esq.—At Cheltenham, Geo. Fyffe, esq. of Camberwell.—In Henrietta-street, aged 79. Chas. Miller, esq. late of Bencoolen.—At Naples, where he went for the recovery of his health, aged 30, the Rev. Louis Henry King.—At Bath after a long and protracted illness, the Lady of Sir Robert Kingsmill, of Sidmonton house, Southampton.—In the 80th year of his age, Dr. Monro, professor of Medicine.—At Camborne, aged 19, John, only son of the Rev. J. Allen.—At Exeter, Adam, second son of Dr. Neale.—In Upper Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Frances Cunningham, relict of Lieut. Col. F. C. of Cloncaird, N. B.—At his father's, in Henrietta-street, aged 23d. Mr. John Erck, occasioned from loss of blood by the lancing of the gums!—Aged 60, M. T. Marryott, esq. deputy of the ward of Broad-street.—At Homerton, the widow of the late Capt. T. Collins, of the Artillery.—At Sidmouth, T. Hopkins, esq. of the Inner Temple.—Aged 61, Mrs. A. Taylor of Banstead.

Madras Intelligence.

The following relates to an action in which a Division of Madras Army was engaged, and which has not yet been before the Public on this side of India.

"About the 26th of Dec. Major Munt was ordered from Nagpore with the 6th Madras Cavalry, and the 1st Battalions of Madras Infantry, to bring up a convoy at same distance,—& at the same time to attack a Camp of the Rajah's troops situated between the convoy and the town. He surprized the Camp, killed a great number, and completely accomplished his object.

[*Madras Courier Feb.* 10.

It is expected, that a Public Library will soon be formed at the Presidency: A Meeting of Gentlemen, who had signified their intention of supporting this desirable measure, took place yesterday afternoon, at the College.

[*Govt. Gazette Feb.* 5.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] J Sullivan, Esq. Capt. S. Pendergast, H. M. 84th Regt. Lieut. W. Stanhope, H. M. 36th Regt. Lieut. A. Frater, 1st Bat. 25th N. R.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Duncan, Mr. C. Macdonald.
DEPARTURES.] Major Stewart, 9th N. R.—Ens. Bagle, 2d Bat. 10th N. Regt.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]—SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1818.—[SELL.					
Rs.	An.			Rs	An
3	6	Six per Cent. Loan		3	12.
		Obligation. Dis.			

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN ADAM, ESQ. Private Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor General.
JANUARY 16, 1818.
Captain F. RAPER, first Assistant to the Resident at Lucnow.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; Jan. 6, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council; taking into consideration the peculiar case in regard to passage money of Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India, who are ordered home under the operation of general or partial reductions, or from other causes equally beyond their controul, is pleased, with a view of remedying this hardship, and to place them on a level with the Officers of reduced Regiments at Ceylon, to authorize an advance, on account of passage Money, to be made to all Officers returing under the above circumstances, from Regiments in Bengal, to an extent which appears by official documents to have been hitherto authorized by His Majesty's Government on that Island;

VIZ.

To Field Officers, a Gratuity equal to 4 months colonial allowances.
To Captains and Subalterns, do. equal to 7 months do. do.
The following scale taken upon the same principle, is established for officers of His Majesty's Regiments returning to England from this Presidency.

	St. Rs.	Mks		St. Rs.	St. Rs.
A Lieut. Col. Batta,	600	×	4	.....	2400
A Major ... Batta,	450	×	4	.....	1800
A Captain, .. Batta,	180	×	7	1260	
Gratuity,	36	×	7	252	
					1512
A Lieutenant, Batta,	120	×	7	840	
Gratuity,	24	×	7	168	
					1008
An Ensign, ... Batta,	90	×	7	630	
Gratuity,	12	×	7	84	
					714

The foregoing allowances are confined to the case of Officers retiring from Regiments in Bengal, by incontrolable causes, and will in no instance be extended to cases of promotion in Regiments at home, exchange, or retiring upon half Pay at the request of the individual.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.

Copy of an Official account extracted from the Buenos Ayres Gazette, dated 10th August, 1817.

"The foreign newspapers have, for some time past, been denouncing several acts committed by our Cruizers, in opposition to the Rights of Men.—As amongst these privateers there are some from Buenos Ayres and other

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(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF THE PRINCESS.

[redacted]eps! ah! well their tears may flow,
[redacted]r hopes are blasted—all laid low!
[redacted]pride—each promised joy is fled,
[redacted] mansion of the silent dead!
[redacted]which knew her worth, must deeply mourn-
[redacted]of Royalty—soft as the blushing morn
[redacted]no gentle as the Violet blue
[redacted]d in crystal drops of early dew.
[redacted]ill memory fondly call to view
[redacted]Image of Celestial hue;
[redacted]e Orphans, she was wont to cheer
[redacted]d w drop and compassion's ear,
[redacted] her Tomb, and shed the silent tear.
But though each heart is torn with deepest grief
Let *this* reflection yield the mind relief,
Our Royal Princess shines an angel fair;
In heaven, the Crown Immortal she will wear!

(Continued from the third Page)

parts of the Independent America, it was expected by our government, that an account of the vague of the authors of these excesses would be laid before them, in order to provide a satisfactory explanation, for those powers, with whom we are in terms of new Treaty and friendship.—The injustice of the Spaniards has led us to the extremity of counterbalancing acts, so contrary to our sentiments.—The evil consists, in our having issued the first Commission without the due precaution; but it was never apprehended that those who obtained them, would have directed them to such improper purposes.—Under the present administration, no privateers are dispatched without a previous security be given for the good conduct of the Commanders, as well as for their observance of the Statutes contained in the Code of Nations.—One of our Cruizers has lately captured two Portuguese Ships (the Gram Para from Calcutta, and Carolina from China,) under the mistaken idea, that we were at war with our Sovereign neighbour; they shall be released, and a proper atonement be made, in order thus to evince, that our object in fitting out these armaments, is solely our natural defence, and that regarding as our enemies, exclusively, the Spaniards. It is against them only, that we direct our hostile measures.—A Commission appointed by the Supreme Government, is at present devising a wholesome expedient, by which any further abuses of our Cruizers may be prevented.—We uphold nothing so high as our honour, and we will prove this, in defiance of those calumnies, with which our enemies strive to destroy the good opinion we enjoy.—The exaggerated ideas, and the Jacobinism no longer dwell in the United Provinces of South America.—We did not declare our independence, but when the Empire of Order had been established."

Letters from Rio Janeiro state, that the Gram Para and Carolina had been released by the Buenos Ayres Government, and the Captors condemned in 30,000 Spanish Dollars, to indemnify the owners of the ships.

[*Govt. Gazette January* 15,

The new ship Hastings, is preparing for her voyage, and it is expected that she will be ready to drop down to Saugur during the ensuing Neap Tides. It is stated that Commodore Hayes will conduct this Noble vessel to England.

By the last account from China it appears that the Chinese are fortifying their shores and expressing their anxiety about our future measures by frequent questions, whether our next investments will consist of merchandize or sipahees.

[*The India Gaz Jan* 19*th.*

'*Camp near Oochar, January* 6, 1818.

'Our tents are now pitched on a perfectly level piece of ground, as it all is hereabouts, excepting here and there, a solitary hill of large loose stones, and now and then a piece of ground completely cut up with deep ravines. The circumference of the whole camp may be six or eight miles—and its appearance is most beautiful. No farther news from Holkar. We have had accounts from Brigadier General Watson's detachment of 2 Battalions. The Cholera has broke out among them and some say a fever also; and they have been in consequence obliged to halt near to *Narwath*, and lots of *Doolies* and Elephants left us on the evening of the 4th, to bring up the Sick. Here we are perfectly healthy: There is no talk of moving, and a report even prevails that we shall here be butted, and remain for the season. Another report in camp is that as soon as General Watson and his troops arrive, the Governor General with one Brigade, means to proceed to *Agra* via *Gualior*.'

Commercial Letters received by by the Zenobia, give a rather favourable account of the cotton market at Canton The Sea flower had arrived, and 3 whole cargoes were in the market, for which 12 5 all round had been offered—but the holders were standing out a better price. The cause assigned for the rise, which former accounts did not encourage the speculator to expect, is, we understand, the sudden destruction of the crop in the province of Nankeen, when it was just on the point of being gathered in.

Letterts from Mirzapore, of the 12th instant, state, that Cotton had been falling in that market for several days; Kutchoora brought 1 11-6 per durrah on the 1st, and on the 12th, had fallen to 1 9 6. Jalone had fallen from 1 12 to 1 11 6, and Banda from 1 12-9 to 1-12-6 per durrah. Accounts from Bundout, state, that a greater quantity of Commoncy and Brace Cotton had passed that Ghat, than had been known for eight years past; but it is said that Kutchoora is not coming in so fast during the present, as during the last year. It is, however, probable that the native dealers, who have been speculating deeply, are only bringing the produce gradually into the market. We understand that a fall of 2 Rupees per maund has taken place in the Calcutta Cotton market, within these few days past.

[*Asiatic Mirror, Jan.* 21*st.*

The shabby appearance of Meer Khan at the interview with Sir David Ochterlony, seems to have arisen from poverty, and not from caprice. A person who knows him well has given a few anecdotes of that extraordinary character, which exhibit him in a singular light. It is said that he has been often seen traversing the Camp, destitute of the means of purchasing a dinner, and joyfully accepting and sharing the proffered meal of a sepoy. And yet notwithstanding this strange extremity in a Chieftain, he has the commanding genius to influence and retain a numerous army in his service, and is continually surrounded by princes and noblemen. It is true that this predatory band generally subsisted on the plunder acquired from the adjacent towns and provinces, but with respect to him individually it is observed that no part of it was ever appropriated to purposes of idle parade, or useless magnificence. If the main object of his exertions has been the attainment of independent principality, his ambition is now crowned with success. It is said that he had 200 guns and 52 battalions of 400 men each, besides Cavalry—and he has agreed to dismiss the whole of his army. The treaty has, we understand, been finally arranged, and signed.

Kureem Khan is said to have sent in the most submissive overtures to Head Quarters suing for pardon, and promissing to assist in subduing the Pindarees.

[*Govt. Gazette, Jan.* 22*d.*

The Reserve marched on the 6th instant to Paolah, about 8 miles S. W, from Sangaveyon, a rout between the roads to Tonk and Adjmare; and it was expected it would move the following day to Loodnam in the same direction. Some conjectured that Joudhpore was the object, and other speculations were entertained, which it would be useless to notice. Ameer Khawn had accompanied the Reserve, but it was not known how long he would continue to do so. Bapoo Scindiah had also made a movement nearly in the same direction with the Reserve. His army is stated to be in a most wretched condition.

The following are also extracts of letters which have reached us since our last regular publication:—

"The Jaypoor Vakeels are in progress to Delhi. It is said they would consent to a Subsidiary Force, but not to their being at any expence for it.—The City of Jaypoor is said to be very weak and could make but short defence against a British army. Captain Todd had attacked the Pindaries with great success, and Captain Roberts has also come up with them. Report says that Scindia was once determined to try his strength, but that the fate of Holkar induced him to alter his intention."

The *Head Quarters* of the Army, on the 11th instant were at Oocnar.

[*The India Gazette. Jan.* 26*th.*

FORT WILLIAM,

JANUARY 23, 1818.

THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct, that a Copy of the Treaty concluded at Mandesoor, on the 6th instant, between the BRITISH GOVERNMEMT and Maharajah MULHAR ROW HOLKAR, be published for general information.

TREATY of Peace between the *Honorable the East India Company* and *His Highness Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*, his Heirs and Successors,—settled by Brigadier General Sir *John Malcolm K C B & K. L. S* Political Agent for the *Most Noble the Governor General*, on the part of the *Honorable East India Company*,—and *Tantiah Jogh*, on the part of *His Highness Mulhar Row Holkar*,—the said Brigadier General Sir *John Malcolm* acting under authority from His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir *Thomas Hislop*, Bt. Commander in Chief of the Army of Fort St. George, and of the Army of the Deckan, himself invested with full powers and authority from the *Most Noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K. G.* one of *His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General in Council* appointed by the *Honorable Company*, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies,—and the said *Tantiah Jogh*, duly invested with full powers on the part of *His Highness Mulhar Row Holkar*.

ARTICLE 1ST.

Peace being established with the *Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*, the Company's Government agree, that it will not permit any State, or any Freebooter to be unpunished, that shall commit any outrage or hostility against the territories of the *Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*,—the Maharajah agreeing on such occasions to lend his utmost assistance, by the employment of his Troops, or in any other manner as may be requisite; and the *British Government* will at all times extend the same protection to the territeries of *Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*, as to its own.

ARTICLE 2D

Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to confirm the engagement which has been made by the *British Government* with the Nabob *Ameer Khan*, and to renounce all claims whatever to the territories guaranteed in the said engagement, by the *British Government*, to the Nabob *Ameer Khan* and his Heirs.

ARTICLE 3D

The Pergunnahs of Patchoahar, Deeg, Gungrar, Aour, and others granted by *Zalim Sing* of Kotah, to be ceded in perpetuity to the Chief, by the *Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar*, who renounces all claims whatever on these Pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 4TH

Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to cede to the *British Government*, all claims of tribute and revenues of every description, which he has, or may have had upon the Rajpoot Princes, such as the Rajahs of Oudpoor, Jypore, Joudpore, Kotah, Boondee, Karowlie, &c.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Mulhar Row Holkar renounces all right and title to any territories, such as Rampoorah, Bussunt, Rajapoorah, Bulwaeeah, Neemsaraee, Indgnur, Boondee, Lackharee, Samundah, Bammugaum; and other places within or North of the Boondie Hills.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar cedes to the *British Government* all his territories and claims of every description whatever, within and South of the Suntpoorah range of Hills, including the Fort of Scindesah, with a glacis of 2000 yards; also all his possessions in the Province of Candeish, and those districts such as Amber, Ellore, and others intermixed with the territories of the *Nizam* and *Paishwa*.

ARTICLE 7TH.

In consideration of the cessions made by this Treaty, the British Government binds itself to support a Field Force, to maintain the internal tranquility of the Territories of *Mulhar Row Holkar*, and to defend them from Foreign Enemies. This Force shall be of such strength as shall be judged adequate to the object. It shall be stationed where the British Government determines to be best, and the Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar* agrees to grant some place of security as a depot for its Stores.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The Maharajah grants full permission for the purchase of supplies of every description, for any British Force acting in the defence of his Territories. Grain and all other articles of consumption, and Provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel together with the necessary number of Cattle, Horses and Camels, required for the use of such Force, shall be exempted from duties.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Maharajah *Muthar Row Holkar* engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any of the Honorable Company's Allies or dependents, or against any other power or state whatever. In the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of Truth and Justice, may determine, shall have the Maharajah's entire acquiescence. The Maharajah agrees not to send or receive Vakeels from any other State, or to have communication with any other States, except with the knowledge and consent of the British Resident.

ARTICLE 10TH.

The British Government hereby declares, that it has no manner of concern with any of the Mahar jah's Children, Relations, Dependents, Subjects or Servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

ARTICLE 11TH.

The Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar* agrees to discharge his superfluous Troops, and not to keep a larger force than his revenues will afford. He however agrees to retain in service, ready to co-operate with the British Troops, a body of not less than three thousand Horse, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement must be made.

ARTICLE 12TH

The Maharajah engages (and the British Government guarantees the engagement) to grant to Nabob *Ghuffoor Khan*, his present Jaidad of the Districts of Sunjeet, Mhairgurh, Taull, Mundawur, Jowrah, Burode, the tribute of Peplowdah, the Syer of the whole. These Districts shall descend to his Heirs, on the condition that the said Nabob, and his Heirs, shall maintain, independent of the Sibundy for his Purgunnahs and his personal attendants, in constant readiness for service, a body of six hundred select Horse, and further that this quota of Troops shall be hereafter increased, in proportion to the increasing revenue of the Districts granted to them.

ARTICLE 13TH.

Mulhar Row Holkar engages never to entertain in his service, Europeans, or Americans, of any description, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14TH

In order to maintain and improve the relations of Amity and Peace hereby established, it is agreed that an accredited Minister from the British Government shall reside with the Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar*, and that the latter shall be at liberty to send a Vakeel to the *Most Noble the Governor General*.

ARTICLE 15TH.

All the cessions made by this Treaty to the British Government, or its allies shall take effect from the date of this Treaty, and the Maharajah relinquishes all claims to arrears from these cessions. The possessions lately conquered by the British Government shall be restored to the Maharajah.

The Purwannas for the mutual delivery of these cessions shall be issued with all delay, and the Forts ceded shall be given up with their Military Stores, and in all respects in their present condition.

ARTICLE 16TH.

The English Government engages that it will never permit the *Paishwa (Sree Munt)*, nor any of his Heirs and Descendants, to claim or exercise any Sovereign Rights or Power whatever over the Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar*, his Heirs and Descendants.

ARTICLE 17TH.

This Treaty, consisting of Seventeen Articles, has been this day settled by Brigadier General Sir *John Malcolm*, acting under the direction of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir *Thomas Hislop*, Bt. on the part of the Honorable Company; and by *Tantiah Jogh*, on the part of *Mulhar Row Holkar*. Sir *John Malcolm* has delivered one Copy thereof in English and Persian, Signed and Sealed by himself, to the said *Tantiah Jogh*, to be forwarded to Maharajah *Mulhar Row Holkar*, and has received from the said *Tantiah Jogh* a Counterpart of the said Treaty, Signed and Sealed by him.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page

Sir *John Malcolm* engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the *Most Noble the Governor General*, in every respect a Counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to *Tantiah Jogh*, to be forwarded to the Maharajah within the period of one month; and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Sir *John Malcolm*, under the immediate direction of his Excellency Sir *Thomas* ... shall be returned; and *Tantiah Jogh* ... manner engages, that another Copy ... id Treaty ratified by the Maharajah ... *Row Holkar*, in every respect the ... terpart of the Treaty now executed by ... his If, shall be delivered to Sir *John Mal*colm, to be forwarded to the *Most Noble the Governor General* within the space of two ... days from this date; and on the delivery of such Copy to the *Most Noble the Governor General*, the Treaty executed by *Tantiah Jogh*, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him as above-mentioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mandesoor, this sixth day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, on the Twenty-Ninth day of Suffer, in the year of the Hijera, 1233.

A true Copy,

(Signed) J. ADAM,

Sec to he Gov Gen.

Published by Command of the *Honorable the Vice President in Council.*

C. LUSHINGTON.

Acting Sec. to Govt.

Prince of Wales Island Gazette.

...18.

...k of communica... ...dang rous & ...y occurred in th... The first br ke ...day, the 7th ...e Chinese Pagoda, ...ve can collect, about ...have been occasion... ...ome of the people in ...e embers over which ...d in dressing their ...

...aturday, at 11 A. M. 3 ...ort, again gave to the ...ing notice of another ...iscover d next the House ... Road. It burst forth ...in consequence of the ...blowing from the west... ...cated to the adjoining ...g all Attap'd, caused ...with astonishing rapi... ...wellings were consumed ...of an hour; and to the ...es, and active personal ...ons of the Honorable the Governor, the ...orders, and the Members of Council; Colonel Loveda... and the other Gentlemen of the Settleme... (almost all of whom were present to offer their prompt and humane assistance as soon as the alarm was given); it is in all probability, or rather it is, under Divine Providence, certainly owing, that no lives were lost, and that the mischief was not of much wider extent. For the natives, possessing at no time any very extraordinary energies, were on this occasion completely helpless; indeed many gave themselves up to despair, and were observed wringing their hands, falling on each others necks, and laying the entire blame upon the "Sixteen three."

But altho' the Governor and the other high authorities, ordered the engines to be conveyed to the spot, the adjoining habitations to be pulled down, and exerted every endeavour to stop its ravages, it was not until past 12 o'clock that the Fire was got under, at which time part of the Golundauze lines was also burnt to the ground.

We have not yet been able to learn the amount of property destroyed, but are happy to add, that the report of a young woman having perished in the flames is wholly without foundation.

COLOMBO

JANUARY 17th 1818.

On New Year's Day the Kandyan Chiefs Eyhylepola, the 2nd Adigar, the Gajenayke Nilamé, the Uda Gabade Nilamé, the Ratamahattme of Harispattoo and some others were assembled in the Audience Hall—The Meeting was not so full as upon some the former occasions, because many of the Chiefs are absent from Kandy, either in the Field, or in their several Districts—His Excellency The Governor soon entered the Hall, attended by his Staff, and accompanied by the Honble The Resident, the 2nd Commissioner, the Commandant of Kandy and most of the Officers of the Garrison—His Excellency then addressed the Chiefs in a Speech to the following effect.

"Kandyan Chiefs, I have abstained for some time from calling you together in the hope that I should have it in my power to announce to you that the Insurrection in the disturbed Provinces had been suppressed, but I am concerned to inform you that owing to the severities used by the Rebel Leaders to force the People into Insurrection, and in consequence of the barbarities committed by their orders on some of the well disposed Inhabitants, who have solicited the Protection of His Majesty's Arms, the Rebellion still continues in the Veda Ratta and Yatta Kinda of Ouva and in Wallapane—But the utmost exertions are using to subdue this daring Rebellion, which, with the Blessing of God I trust will shortly be accomplished: when, those who have stood forward as the Leaders and Promoters of it will suffer the Punishment due to their atrocious Crimes.

I had flattered myself that the Kandyan People living as they have now done for nearly three years under the benign Government of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, would have been so sensible of the benefits and security which they enjoy in their Religion, Persons and Property that there would have been no Kandyan wicked and base enough to plunge His Country into all the horrors of War, in a feeble attempt to set up a Pretender to the Crown, and least of all, a Malabar, of the Family of the late King, from whose support ... tyranny and Oppression, the Kandy... people were rescued by the power of the British Government—But this vain attempt will speedily be overcome and the Kandyan People may rest satisfied, that Great Britain will never relinquish the Sovereignty which she has acquired by the voluntary consent of the Chiefs and People.

I shall now cause to be read to you a Proclamation, which announces the Names of the traitors who have shewn themselves the leaders in Rebellion, and who have in consequence forfeited their lives, lands and properties."

After the Proclamation as printed in our last Gazette had been read in English by The Honble John D'Oyly the Resident, and interpreted to the Chiefs in Cingalese by the 2nd Mona Modliar, His Excellency the Governor resumed and concluded his Address nearly in these words.

"This List will now be published of those Traitors, who, swayed by no other motive than the suggestions of their own turbulent ambition have plunged their Country into the miseries of Civil War—The present Rebellion is an act of the greatest ingratitude, for while every exertion has been made to improve the condition of the People, no new Tax has been levied, no new Service has been required—it becomes your duty to exert your utmost efforts in aid of the British Government—Whatever influence you may possess in your respective Districts. Let it be shewn by your encouraging the People to seize and deliver up to condign Punishment the Traitors who would mislead them to their ruin—Be assured that the British Government knows how to distinguish between a zealous supporter and a lukewarm Friend or secret Foe—Favours and Rewards shall be given to those who stand forward to deserve them—I tell you this, for your own sakes; that you may know beforehand what sort of conduct it is that will be remunerated with honours and promotion—I tell it to you for the sake of your Country which may be the sooner restored to tranquility by your loyal exertions—For however you may act I have no fear for the resul—I have in my own hands, by God's Blessing, ample means to crush this Insurrection—It is humanity alone that has hitherto prevented me from using them to their full extent, but if I am compelled, I will shew you that I have the power without your assistance to put this Rebellion down—and I will put it down."

The Chiefs listened to His Excellency's Speech with great attention, but made no formal reply—They treated the present Insurrection as a disturbance that could not be formidable, but must soon be quelled, as it was not supported by any Persons of consequence—They spoke of it as rising from the dregs of the People who would themselves, ere long, put an end to it, as Salt that was made from water was easily dissolved by water again.

The last Reports are that the Pretender is secreted near Boetle, the Rebel Dessave in the District of Pattepola in Wellasse and that Kiwulgedera Mohottale is returned into Walapane,

It is with great concern that we announce to the Public the death of Lieut. Colonel McNabb of H. M. 19th Regiment.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

LONDON, AUGUST 1817.

The Gazette of Lausanne contains an interesting account of some particulars relating to the interment of Madame De Stael, and to the latter period of her life. The known intimacy of that Lady with M. De Rocca, a young Swiss Gentleman of talents, and great personal beauty, had thrown suspicions on the nature of their connexion, which, by the opening of her will, have been satisfactorily removed. It appears that Madame De Stael, without assuming his name, had been for some years the wife of Rocca. By her will she authorised M. De Stael, and her daughter, the Duchess De Broglie, to proclaim their marriage to the world, and to present to their relatives a son who was its offspring We recollect to have heard that about three years since, when M. D Rocca, as it now appears, in bad image, was before a company of familiar friends, pressing Madame De Stael to make him her husband, she replied "*Non, mon cher Rocca; voudriez vous que je vous sacrifierais, au nom vraiment Europeen?*" "No, my dear Rocca would you have me sacrifice to you a name that belongs to Europe?" This speech throws light on the concealment of her marriage.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

AUGUST 14, 1817.

Madame De Stael, in her will, authorises her son and daughter to make public her marriage with M. De Rocca, which took place long since, and to introduce to their families the son who was the issue of that marriage.

AUGUST 20TH, 1817.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a Proclamation, revoking that of the 30th of September last, for declaring Limerick in a state of disturbance, tranquility having been happily restored in that county.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, the Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart was sworn in an Irish Privy Councellor, at Dublin Castle On Monday he gave a hundred pounds to the Poor *Fund of Dublin.*

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

Two soldiers, named Hall and Morrison, were on the 26th July tried for a highway robbery at the Stafford Assizes, before Baron Garrow, convicted, and ordered to be executed. They were prosecuted by a man named Read, a bricklayer's labourer, who swore that they knocked him down and robbed him of a shilling and a penny, in a church yard at Wolverhampton, on the 23d July. The evidence of the woman in whose house the prisoners resided, went to prove that they did not sleep at home on the night of the imputed robbery. To those two witnesses the evidence was confined and against it there appeared nothing upon the trial, except the declarations of the prisoners, containing facts which were afterwards sworn to by others, and which, after the utmost labour of a few benevolent persons, were the means of saving the innocent prisoners from a death which appeared to all to be inevitable.

The two soldiers were, upon the 23d of July drinking at an hour too late for admission at their lodging at Wolverhampton, and, after applying in vain to be allowed to go into the guard-room to sleep, walked about the village to kill time In loitering through the church-yard they met a man who seemed to be in want of work, and, like themselves, without a lodging for the night. A conversation ensued, and the stranger told them his name was Read; that he was a bricklayer's labourer out of employment, and a Hertfordshire man. It happened, that in his description he hit upon the part of the country from which one of the prisoners came. A jesting dialogue took place between them, and at length it was agreed that they should wrestle.—Hall was the friendly opponent of Read upon the occasion, and he was thrown in the first round of wrestling In the second, however, Hall was more successful in the feat of activity, triumph nearly robbed him of his life The vanquished man dropped a shilling and a penny his pocket Morrison immediately picked them money, said it would do for beer, and put it into pocket The soldiers quizzed Read about his loss and were heard by a watchman near the spot acknowledging that they had the shilling, and would certainly dispose of it in the most convivial way Read growled about his money, and showed a disposition to quarrel, but ceased about his being robbed of it. the morning he three were seen in place by another watchman, battering Read upon the same humour of Read, however, was quite broken up; he spoke of taken into custody, but was from them. A grocer, named all under similar circumstance complain of no armed robbery he was not pleased at being laughed soon after meeting a man named Bradley of the House of Correction at and mentioned to him that Read had got his money. The answer did not strike the grocer as ex was, "I must see that man;" The evening, however, somewhat Read immediately inquired a ed him upon the loss he had very short time apprehended the the charge of robbing Read in shilling and a penny. before the swore that soldiers knocked him him of his money in the church-yard ment was immediately made out sent to the Assizes of Stafford, Saturday following they were tried for the capital offence. The interwerhampton knew nothing of Read upon the interference of transaction. It was generally them that the angry state of mind appeared, would have influenced common assault, but no bigamy prehended from the wrestling bout. sequently no interference upon who were acquainted with many stances; and the matter died away was a buck with horror at an account ford paper of the proceedings of the old man was reading the paper in an number of politicians who were not any thing they heard until he came which stated the number of persons tion. Amongst the names were those Morrison. The whole population happen instantly showed how they occasion so dreadful.

The Rev. Mr. Guard, one of the most characters in that part of the country ciates in the villages where Hall's family upon hearing the event of the trial, set Wolverhampton, where he found already meeting and acting upon this subject men were to be hanged this day (Saturday) and not a moment was to be lost. Mr. who had known Hall from his infancy, have staked his life upon the integrity of man, made a quick but deep inquiry into and having found every thing confirmatory innocence, followed Baron Garrow in his to state what he had learned from the authority, and obtain a respite. He saw on Garrow, but his Lordship appeared reason to alter the opinion which he had from hearing the trial. The worthy Clergyman, however, was so well convinced of the own information, that he could not help ing, with more zeal than discretion, "I are determined to hang these poor men." Baron Garrow was naturally offended at temperate observation, and an eminent remarked, that Mr. Guard's object was defeated by the use of it. Mr. Guard however, to be turned from the endeavour the lives of the two soldiers; there was quarter to which he could apply. He immediately came to town, and went without ceremony Lord Sidmouth, to whom he obtained an access. He remained in conversation with him ship between three and four hours, and Sidmouth afterwards declared, that he never life saw such an interest taken in the fate who were not related by domestic ties to the duals whom he was labouring to save. meeting gave Mr. Guard hopes; though Sidmouth had observed, that in cases of the the Judge was necessarily better acquainted all the bearings of the evidence than he Secretary of State, and therefore his power was seldom ...ercised with, except under circumstances of ...fact. Mr. Guard posted back to Wolverhampton the moment after he parted from the Secretary meeting of the inhabitants was called, at Mr Mander, and all the other respectable ... of Wolverhampton attended. The witnesses sworn, and a Petition to the Prince Regent signed and delivered into the hands of Mr. who, accompanied by Mr. Charles Mander soon after arrived in town. These two gentlemen went, with Mr Pearsall, of Cheapside; Sidmouth, and put into his hands the statements the innocence of the soldiers. His Lordship requested that Mr. Pearsall would retain the

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...ance. That gentleman repeated the manner in which Read and the two soldiers had acted in the presence of the watchmen and the grocer. Lord Sidmouth was just going up with the Recorder's Report, and said, that upon his return he would examine the affidavits, and act upon them. Mr. Pearsall observed, that the men were ordered for execution on Saturday, but was assured by his Lordship that their case should not be neglected, and that the affidavits should be laid before the Attorney-General.

Upon the next meeting, Lord Sidmouth said there had been no necessity for laying the affidavits before the Attorney-General. The case, he observed, was one of the most interesting that ever came before him. Indeed, such was the effect of the affidavits upon him, that he was not only immediately convinced that the soldiers should not be executed, but, in the absence of his clerks, he wrote the respite for their respite with his own hand, and sent it to the Sheriff; "because," said his Lordship, "I could not endure the thought that the soldiers should have one hour more of unnecessary anxiety."

Mr. Pearsall said there was no doubt that the men had no intention of felony; it would also appear, at another time, that the prosecutor had no intention of indicting them until he was instigated by Roberts, with the view of gaining the reward called "Blood-money," which was accordingly pocketed by Read and the keeper of the prison, to the amount of 80l.

Lord Sidmouth declared, that, under such circumstances, an immediate investigation should ... He coincided in the opinion of the ... of Roberts's conduct, and said a par... is only granted to the soldiers. He ... affidavits, said, if the facts had been ..., their respite should have been granted whether they would, upon being ...ken into the regiment again; Lieut. ...diately replied, that they would be ...ived.

...ce of Read, it was stated, that he ...nose from the soldiers while they ...—Since the trial, Mr. Powis, ... from a person connected with the ...pion Inn, Wolverhampton, that ...n very abusive to a soldier on the ...puted robbery; and that the hostler ...iced to strike him, for his insolence, ...which bled profusely.

THE OBSERVER.

OCTOBER 12, 1817.

...LEBROOKE AND MRS. TAAFFE.

...cumstances attending the late sin... ...duct to Mrs. Taaffe towards her ... and Lady Colebrooke, their grand... ...have excited much public curiosity ...led to many inquiries as to the mo... ...which she was actuated. As far as ... been able to ascertain, it appears ... Taaffe was originally married to ...brooke, son of Sir Geo. Colebrooke, ...by him three daughters, namely, the ... Harriet, Georgina, and Belinda Su... ... Colebrooke. On the death of Col. ...ke, which happened shortly before ... his father, a very handsome fortune ...d upon his children, who were placed ...he guardianship of their grandmother. ...ons which it is not necessary here ... Some time ... ...affidavits, upon which she applied for ...eas Corpus, calling upon Lady Colebrooke to bring the bodies of her daughters before Lord Ellenborough, in order that they might be restored to her parental authority. This application was opposed by Lady Colebrooke, and a number of affidavits were prepared, which went to disclose such facts connected with the private character of Mrs. Taaffe, as induced Lord Ellenborough, in the conscientious discharge of the duty of his high and important office, to grant Mrs. Taaffe's application, and to pronounce it to be his opinion, that it was impossible to place the young ladies in a situation more conducive to their morals and their happiness than under the immediate care of their grandmother. It also appears, that while in Scotland Mrs. Taaffe had recourse to violent means to effect her purpose, but did not succeed; and the young ladies being wards of the Court of Session, Mrs. Taaffe, as a punishment for her contempt of that circumstance, was for some time confined in the Tolbooth at Edinburgh. Matters thus rested till the 23d of September last, when Mr. Taaffe, still determined to attain his end at any hazard, employed a gentleman of the name of Thomas Joseph Boulbee, who is a merchant carrying on business in Hart street, Mark-lane, but lodging in Duke street, Adelphi, together with a pugilistic character named Parish, and two other men to assist her in obtaining possession of her children by force. With this view she proceeded in a carriage, attended by her assistants, to the Hampstead road, which led to the residence of Lady Colebrooke, and on which she knew her Ladyship and her grand daughters were in the habit of taking the air. On their arrival at Hampstead-hill, as was anticipated, Lady Colebrooke's carriage, in which was her Ladyship and the three young ladies already alluded to, was met coming down the hill. Mrs. Taaffe immediately called to her coachman to stop, and her companions at the same instant stopped the carriage of Lady Colebrooke. Mr. Boulbee then opened the carriage door of the latter, ... anchor in which they were aided by some persons accidentally passing. A parley then took place, and it was arranged that Mrs. Taaffe should appear before a magistrate the next day, which she accordingly did; and the charge being preferred against her, she entered into recognizance to appear and answer for the outrageous conduct at the sessions. At that time her companions were not known. Upon subsequent enquiry however, Joseph Parish was apprehended and identified by Richard Cann, Lady Colebrooke's footman, and on Wednesday last he was held to bail. On Thursday, Mr. Boulbee was summoned to attend at Bow street, and also identified. He ... the charge imputed to him, and gave bail for his appearance at the Sessions, after remaining in custody from two till eight o'clock. Thus this extraordinary affair rests. It is the intention, we learn, of Lady Colebrooke to prosecute all the parties at the Sessions. The carriage of Lady Colebrooke was much damaged and scratched, as if by a crow bar.

ROBBERY AND RIOT.—THE DIAMOND PIN.

Yesterday, Simon Henry Butler, Esq. Captain of the 22d regt. of dragoons, residing in Westminster, came to the Union-hall-office, having the most grotesque appearance that can possibly be imagined. His face was partly covered with soot and dirt on the side, and the other side was white, covered with flour. His cloaths were torn, his shirt half ripped off, and his apparel covered with dirt. When the gentleman stated that he was an officer in his Majesty's service, and had just arrived from the East Indies, his ... was ... for, judging from his appearance ... not have produced ... ... public-house. When ... house, he said this is no public-house ... this is where I live, but I will send ... whatever you may please to drink. ... servant half-a-crown to purchase some ..., as the female said she preferred that liquor. They sat down and drank several glasses of shrub, and ... to depart, when she demanded 5s. for ... time with him. He replied that he ... man.—he had received no favours from ... fore he refused to give her what she ... had a diamond pin in his bosom, and she seized him by the frill of his shirt and tore it away, pin and all, and then screamed murder, and said that she would call the 'Ladies.' She had scarcely spoken, when the door was burst open, and more than 30 ladies and two fellows, who he had learned were bullies, were stationed at the door. He seized the fire shovel and fought his way out of the house, when he got into the street he was followed by the inmates of that and adjoining brothels, and was pelted with oyster shells, mud, whitening, and stones. The mob increased, and there were near 300 persons at one time surrounding him. They said that he had hilked the girl, and they were determined that he should undergo that punishment which they always inflicted on persons who hilked their companions. After undergoing that process, having been beat with brushes, sticks, flour bags, &c., he escaped from them to a coach, which he applied for assistance. The coachman being from home, he was obliged to come to that office, and requested the magistrate would grant a warrant for the apprehension of the parties who had robbed him. The magistrate granted a warrant, and dispatched Hall, an officer, to execute it. Hall returned with the girl in custody. He stated that the house was 55, in Dover-street, kept by a woman named Boyce. When he entered the house, he saw the female who robbed the captain, sitting before the fire quite naked, except her petticoat. He brought this female, whose name is Eliza Palmer, and the servant, a girl about thirteen years of age, before the magistrate. Eliza Palmer, the prisoner, declared, that she had never seen the diamond pin. She acknowledged having the frill, and said that he had not attacked him without cause. Hall searched the house where the prisoner lived, and found the frill of a shirt, which was torn in pieces.—The Captain said, that all he wanted was his pin, which was worth twenty-five guineas.—The Magistrate ordered the prisoner Palmer to be committed, and the servant he discharged. He informed the Captain that if he would point out to the officers, who were the chief persons that headed the mob, he would have them apprehended and kept in custody until they found good bail to answer what charge he might prefer against them at the Sessions.

YOUNG WATSON'S ESCAPE TO AMERICA.

The following account is given by a person from Philadelphia, who states, that most of the particulars he derived from conversations with Watson, Junior, who from his notoriety, had attracted the attention of several of the inhabitants.

After the disgraceful scenes of the 2d of December, he remained concealed by his associates for 2 months, during which time every means were tried to alter ... ... ler, respecting the passengers and crew; the culprit on being examined, appeared a middle man, and behaved rather rudely to the officer ... ing to given account of himself; on being ... name, his answer was, "What is that to ... thee away;" he was passed; the vessel ... thoroughly searched but without effect. On ... of the vessel at Philadelphia, the Captain was surprised when he learned that the old Quaker young man, and the very person the search was for, having assumed his own name no landing now lives at a short distance from Philadelphia, and we understand that ... ly occupied by M. de Kantzow, ... Minister, situated at the south-east ... ing and Twelfth streets, is now ... ot his reception during the ap... inter.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of the Income and ... ture of the Consolidated Fund of ... the quarters ended 10th October, ... pectively.

INCOME.	1816.	1817.
Customs	1,948,45...	1,...
Ditto, made permanent in 1816	555,941	696
Excise	4,178,819	8...
Stamps	1,487,447	...
Post Office	365,000	...
Assessed Taxes	...	...
Incidents	...	...
Land Taxes	...	...
Surplus Annual Duties	...	418...
Surplus War Taxes	...	12,12...
Received from ... Consolidated ... 1817	...	...
Total ...	...	...
Charge.		
Exchequer, Sont...	...	...
Annuities	...	...
Total Charge	£8,537,956	8,000,000
Surplus	687,027	600,...
	£9,224,983	9,500,...

...Secretary of State for the Home Department, from some information alleged to have been received by ... ordered on Monday detachments of the ... of guards, ... stationed in the neighbourhood ... Government granaries and breweries in the metropolis and its vicinity. Some of these piquets were ... into the buildings, which, in the event ... ... ect and remained there till Thursday night, when they were recalled. The measure, we apprehend, is one of precaution, arising not so much from any actual intention of concerted tumult, as the suggested probability of its occurrence, from the continued high price of grain. In this opinion, we are more confirmed, from understanding that the message will occasionally be resorted to during the whole of the ensuing winter.

Miscellaneous: Chiefly Domestic.

Such exertions are making in every direction for the Patriot cause in Venzuela, that most people predict the complete independence of that part of South America in the course of the next twelve months. A vessel, named the Prince, will shortly sail from this country by an indirect course to America, with a cargo of requisites necessary for the equipment of a military force. The number of British adventurers is said to increase every hour; nor is the spirit of enterprise which impels men to a field so hazardous likely to be depressed by any calculation relative to the ... tinuance or suppression of half pay: but ... subjects of most of the Sovereigns of Europe make daily applications to the Agents of the Patriots, to know how and when they can most speedily reach the scene of action.—The brig Gladwin, and schooner Morgan Rattler, have been fitted out at Portsmouth, for the purpose of taking passengers to join the Insurgents in South America, and sailed on Thursday for St. Thomas's. The Gladwin has 35 passengers, the Morgan Rattler 20. They are principally young men, who have heretofore filled the lowest offices of Government, and are not entitled to half-pay; they pay 30 guineas for their passage to St. Thomas's. The ship Dawson, of 500 tons, bound on the same destination, is hourly expected at Portsmouth from the river.—30,000 Half Sovereigns have been received at the Bank from the ... They are milled the same as the Sovereign, instead of St. George and the Dragon, the reverse side has the armorial bearings of Great Britain encompassed with a shield.—Joseph Buonaparte, according to the American papers, resides at present on a farm, his own property, known by the name of Point Breeze, situated on the Delaware ... to Bordentown, and ... Philadelphia; he assumes ... rs, is in the habits of ... familiarity in his neighbourhood ... visits from the ladies and ... who occasionally resort to Bordentown ... entertainment, and ... himself agreeable to ... himself to the Republic ... try; he has expended ... the improvement of his ... added much to the natural beauty ... ion. His residence last winter ... Philadelphia, and we understand that ... ly occupied by M. de Kantzow, ... Minister, situated at the south-east ... ing and Twelfth streets, is now ... ot his reception during the ap... inter.

...f ask... ...ce as ... g... the ... ...

...EIGHT... LOTT... FOR ... IPROV... OF ... OF C... DAY'... ...y, Jan...

PRIZE...

No... ...2.9, Pr... ...10,000 Sicca Rupees ea...

Nos. ... 5288, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1899 5656 and 5974, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 593 2617 3802 3854 4356 4884, 4912 4955 and 5461 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.
Thursday, January 22, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 3777 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees,

Nos. 616 1891 2899 2966 3118 4239 4507 and 4557 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1558 2730 3415 3486 ... and 5523 Prizes of 500 Sicca ... each.

Nos. 60 576 947 2017 2176 ... 3318 3758 4068 4482 ... 5967 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees.